Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

front, and truncate behind. The posterior face has several longitudinal wrinkles, including a median raised line, and there are some more irregular wrinkles on the sides.

Measurements of vertebræ.

			M.
Anterior face of os dentatum	width		.025
	depth (oblique)		.012
Posterior face of os dentatum	width		.020
	depth		.018
Length os dentatum above			.014
Diameters axis	posterior face	depth	.022
		width	.020
	length		.0185
Hypapophysial facet os dentatum	depth		.008
	width		.014
Diameters fourth cervical	length		.022
	anterior	depth	.0225
		width	.022
Diameters sixth cervical	length		.0215
	anterior	depth	.0245
		width	.0235
Spaces between parapophysis and diapophysis of do.			.0040
Diameters of dorsal	length		.0265
	anterior	depth	.0260
		width	.0265
Height of neural spine of ?, from postzygapophysis			.0210
Anteroposterior width of do. at base			.0100

The portions of ribs are separated heads and shafts. The former are double and therefore cervical, and are quite large. If the shafts belong to them, the neck of this species must have been wide. The shafts are slender and are of dense bone. The section is oval at the middle, but towards the distal extremity becomes flattened and grooved and delicately line ridged on one side. The extremities of the long bones are without condyles but have concave surfaces like those of the ribs. The bodies are robust and angular. They may be abdominal ribs of unusual stoutness. From the Puerco beds, D. Baldwin.

Stated Meeting, January 6, 1882.

Present, 8 members.

President **Fraley** in the Chair.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (XV, 3 ; 107, 108) ; and the Linnean Society, London (105, 106).

Letters of envoy were received from the Academie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Sept. 30, 1881; Bibliotheca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Roma, Oct. 20, and the Meteorological Office, London, December, 1881.

A letter asking exchange of publications was received from the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington.

A circular letter asking exchange of publications was received from the Société des Sciences de Finlande, Helsingfors, Dec. 10, 1881.

A circular letter, dated December, 1881, was received from Prof. Dr. Rüdinger, in behalf of the Comité für die Jubiläumsfeier des Herrn Geheimraths Dr. Th. v. Bischoff.

Donations for the library were received from the Royal Society of New South Wales; the Academies at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Turin; Observatories at St. Petersburg, Turin, and the Cape of Good Hope; Bibliotheca Speculæ Pulcovensis, in St. Petersburg; Imperial Society of Naturalists, Moscow; Naturforscher Verein, Riga; German Geological Society, Berlin; Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipsig; Verein für Erdkunde, Halle a-S; Verein für Naturkunde zu Cassel; Zoological Garden, Frankfurt; Oberhessische Gesellschaft, Giessen; M. Hugo von Meltzel; Royal Venetian Institute; Royal Lombardy Institute; Museum of Natural History, and Revue Politique, Paris; Society of Commercial Geography, Bordeaux; Revista Euskara, Pamplona; Flora Batava, Leyden; Royal Asiatic, Royal Astronomical, Royal Geographical, Meteorological, Geological, Zoological, Linnean and Antiquarian Societies, and the Victoria Institute, Meteorological Office, and Nature, London; Mr. John Evans, F.R.S.; Royal Geological Society, Dublin; Mr. Horatio Hale, Clinton, Canada; American Oriental Society, and American Journal of Science, New Haven; Dr. J. S. Newberry, New York; Franklin Institute, and the "American," Philadelphia; American Chemical Journal, Baltimore; U. S. Geological Survey, Washington; "The Virginias," Staunton, Va.; American Antiquarian, Chicago; and the National Museum, Mexico.

The death of Dr. Isaac Israel Hayes, on Dec. 17, 1881, was announced.

Dr. Brinton was appointed to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased.

The death of Dr. John W. Draper, on Jan. 4, 1882, aged 71 years, was announced.

Dr. Hammond was appointed to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased.

An obituary notice of Mr. W. Milnor Roberts was read.

Prof. Cope presented a fossil lower jaw from the Colorado basin.

Nominations were read.

Mr. Lesley was nominated Librarian.

The report of. the Finance Committee was submitted.

The Committee on the Deposit of MSS. reported progress.

And the meeting was adjourned.

An Obituary Notice of William Milnor Roberts.

(Furnished by Mrs. W. Milnor Roberts, and read before the American Philosophical Society, by Frederick Fraley, January 6, 1882.)

William Milnor Roberts, C. E., whose death occurred at Soledade, province of Minas Geraes, July 14th, 1881, was one of the oldest and most active members of the engineering profession. He was of Quaker descent, and was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 12th of February, 1810. His education was received in the best private schools of that city, during which a special course in mathematics of two terms was spent under the eminent mathematician, Joseph Roberts. He also pursued a course of architectural drawing in the first school established by the Franklin Institute, under the distinguished architect, John Haviland. After entering the profession of engineering—there were no engineering schools at that time—he continued his studies, principally in mathematics, of which he was very fond, during the winter months, the summer being spent in the field.

Owing to his aptitude for mathematical studies and investigations, his father's friend, Samuel Mifflin, then president of the Union canal company, of Pennsylvania, advised his adoption of the profession of civil engineering, an advice which he very wisely followed. He received his first employment in that profession on the Union canal, of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1825, he being then in his sixteenth year. His first employment